FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAUL WARNKE COLUMBIA SPEECH STRESSES NEED FOR SALT PACT

LD061353Y Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["In the Interests of Both Countries and the Whole World"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, April 6, TASS--The conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be of tremendous significance for establishing control over the development and deployment of new lethal kinds of nuclear weapons and will decrease the probability of eruption of thermo-nuclear war, said P. Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Speaking at Columbia University he noted that the Soviet Union displays a responsible attitude to the issues under examination, thanks to which considerable progress has been recently achieved at the talks.

It is necessary to take into consideration, P. Warnke stressed, that the talks on the limitation of strategic arms are not a sport competition, in which one side must by all means take the upper hand over the other. The talks must ensure for both sides the necessary guarantees of their security. Progress has been made in this direction, he noted, although the outstanding problems are difficult ones.

He also noted the constructive Soviet-U.S. talks last September as a factor, which contributed to progress at the talks.

The head of the U.S. delegation criticized the opponents of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, who are crudely distorting the Soviet Union's stand. The conclusion of an agreement, he stressed, must not be regarded as a "gift" to the Soviet Union. Not only the USSR, but the United States will gain no less if the agreement is concluded at the earliest date. In spite of the fact that our societies are based on opposite socio-political structures, we have at least one interest in common--protecting ourselves from the calamities of a thermo-nuclear war, P. Warnke noted.

He noted that the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will be of great significance for creating a healthier international climate on the whole. It will be a good example for all countries to follow and will contribute to progress in the non-proliferation of the nuclear weapons and curbing the arms race, the speaker said.

Speaking on the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament to be held next month, P. Warnke said that the joint Soviet-American activity for establishing arms control will be an important prerequisite for coordinated international efforts for disarmament. Only in case of our active and positive participation, these efforts of the international community will achieve their aims, he said.

UN CONFERENCE ON MARITIME FREIGHT ENDS IN HAMBURG

LD051459Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Bonn, TASS--The UN Conference on Maritime Freight, which included delegations from 78 countries, among them the USSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and other socialist countries, has completed its work in Hamburg.

The conference participants adopted a new convention regulating the main questions of relations between the transporters and the goods owners in the sphere of international maritime freight.

Yu. L. Brezhnev, USSR deputy foreign trade minister and head of the Soviet delegation, signed the final act of the conference on behalf of the USSR. Speaking at the closure of the conference, he noted the great significance of the new convention for international trade and international shipping and expressed the hope that its adoption will further the development of mutually advantageous business cooperation among states.

SOVIET PUGWASH DELEGATE STRESSES NEED FOR DETENTE

LD061650Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--Participants in the Pugwash movement are planning to discuss questions of the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Europe at a symposium to beheld in Zakopane (Poland) on April 12-15.

Noted Soviet scientist, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Vasiliy Yemelyanov heads the Soviet delegation, which is going to Poland the other [as received] day to attend the symposium. Speaking with a TASS correspondent, he expressed hope that the meeting in Zakopane will contribute towards removing the basic causes of distrust, conflicts and wars and serve towards the cause of disarmament and peace. Professor Yemelyanov recalled that the Pugwash movement uniting leading scientists of the world has made a great contribution to the struggle for the policy of detente and for taking measures to curb the arms race.

Vasiliy Yemelyanov, who participated at all the conferences of the Pugwash movement, is to deliver a report at the forthcoming meeting on the USSR's scientific-technical and economic cooperation in Europe. In the opinion of the Soviet scientist, the neutron bomb constitutes at present a grave danger to the whole of mankind. "The production of such a weapon would start a fresh escalation of the arms race," he said. In this situation it is important that the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence be continued, the Helsinki accords implemented and new efforts are made by the public in the struggle for ending the arms race.

RUBEN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LISBON MEETING

LD062132Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, headed by Ruben, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet returned today to Moscow from Lisbon. It took part in the spring meeting of organs of the Interparliamentary Union.

UNITED STATES

NEUTRON BOMB REJECTION REPORT 'FEELER' FOR BOMB SUPPORT

LD070226Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by Observer Igor Dmitriyev]

[Excerpts] On Tuesday the New York TIMES published a report in which it alleged that President Carter had decided against production of the neutron bomb. However, a White House spokesman said yesterday that this and similar reports were erroneous because no such decision had been taken yet. It appears that the New York TIMES publication is meant as a feeler to activate supporters of the neutron bomb in the United States Congress. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this comment:

As the Soviet foreign minister put it, the neutron bomb is not the private affair of a certain country but a problem involving the fate of all mankind. Speaking in Helsinki at the 30th anniversary celebration of the Soviet-Finnish pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union expects a responsible attitude from the United States and its allies towards its proposal to mutually renounce neutron weapons. He mentioned a draft convention banning the production, buildup, deployment and use of neutron weapons. It was introduced by eight socialist countries at a session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva earlier this year.

From the very beginning Washington's idea was to muster support for the neutron bomb among its NATO allies. The administration of Jimmy Carter feels uneasy about going so abruptly from its nuclear nonproliferation promises during the 1976 election campaign to becoming a prime mover of the neutron bomb, which is a new version of the nuclear weapon. That is why it needed a collective agreement of its allies in Western Europe. But no ally has publicly urged building the neutron bomb. There has been a worldwide campaign against the new weapon. To neutralize the effect of this campaign, the Pentagon and scores of writers with close connections to it presented the issue as a purely military one. The name of the weapon was swiftly changed from the neutron bomb to an enhanced radiation warhead. It is said to be a clean and little warhead meant to kill enemy troops with radiation, without destroying nearby structures because of the limited nature of its blast effect. It is even called an equalizer weapon that is very efficient in thwarting a large-scale tank attack against Western Europe.

But if the neutron bomb is such an indispensable defensive weapon, why all the wavering and hesitation in high places in the West? Why not go ahead with it, paying no heed to all the protests?

To adopt this new weapon now that a number of arms and troop limitation talks are underway would undermine these efforts. The idea that the military in the West would like to put in the minds of their peoples is that there will be a Soviet attack and that hopes of achieving relaxation, with its promise of a safer and stronger peace, are an illusion. The neutron bomb fits into only one (?eerie) and suicidal scenario that is being drawn up for Europe: namely, outflanked and outnumbered by Soviet troops, Western Europe will be forced one day to resort to nuclear weapons and the sooner it gets the neutron bomb the lesser the chance that it is going to get caught with its defenses down. That is the danger of it, and when the future of Europe is painted in one black color, it is no longer a military but a political problem, too.

Relaxation of tensions has become a reality for a number of reasons: One of them is that the Europeans have come to realize that animosity and fears should no longer prevail over commonsense and the urge to live and solve whatever problems peacefully. There has been no and will be no Soviet invasion of Western Europe--not because of the fear of retaliation but because this country has a deep aversion for war. Our desire to live in peace has been repeatedly stated by Leonid Brezhnev on his current tour of Siberia and the Far East. The neutron bomb is not so much a military breakthrough; politically, it is a way of saying no to relaxation through negotiations on arms limitation. The neutron bomb is bound to strengthen suspicions and distrust. That is why its production is not a private affair of a certain country but a question that affects mankind as a whole.

USSR MAY HAVE TO ISSUE 'WORTHY REBUFF' ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD061952V Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--Aleksey Petrov, a TASS commentator, writes: The NATO military in close cooperation with the military-industrial complex of the United States are seeking to speed up the adoption of decision on the production of neutron weapons and on their deployment in West European countries, i.e. in those areas where the weapons, according to Washington's statements, may be applied.

These attempts are being made at a time when not only the European public but also the world public intensify with every passing day their demands for the prohibition of this variety of weapons of mass destruction. This is why the advocates of neutron weapons are resorting to various kinds of manoeuvring so as to play down the intensity of the actions against the plans for the production of neutron weapons and then for their deployment in the territory of West European states. In so doing they still try to pose as peace makers!

The advocates of neutron weapons are apparently aware of the entire unseemliness of their position in which they find themselves advocating the neutron bomb on the eve of the UN General Assembly's special session, which will be for the first-ever time devoted to disarmament. This is why they need camouflage so much. This is why they seek to delude the public opinion by every means.

The press was told the version that the decision on deployment of neutron weapons is postponed for some time. Terms which are being advanced are obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union and their meaning is aimed at linking the decision on this matter with other, irrelevant questions. Moreover, NATO propaganda is seeking to show that this step means a concession to the Soviet Union and demonstrates a certain magnanimity.

It is impossible to view all these manoeuvres in any other way than as attempts to deceive the world public. On the other hand, this should be viewed as the effort to evade a problem solution, which would meet the interests of ensuring international security.

The attempts to convert the neutron bomb into a "trump card" at the talks with the Soviet Union are illogical and prospectless. Illogical because the point must be not to bar gain for certain unilateral advantages but make mutual efforts with a view to ending the escalation of arms race.

L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made an explicit and concrete proposal: to agree to a mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons.

Prospectless are also the attempts at blackmail, and at exerting pressure on the Soviet Union. The entire history convincingly confirms this. The USSR may be confronted with the necessity to issue a worthy rebuff, as is required by the interests of ensuring the security of the Soviet people and its allies, to the challenge of the neutron bomb adherents. Our country would not want to follow this road for there is the alternative to the new spiral of the arms race.

The Soviet proposals on mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons require an earnest attitude on the part of statesmen, since the destinies of millions of people are at stake.

MEETING OF AS-SADAT, BEGIN IN U.S. MEANS SEPARATE DEAL

LD061908Y Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--As is reported by the press, the president of Egypt accepted the invitation to visit the United States early in May. Israeli Prime Minister Begin will be here at the same time. Thus, Washington intends to make still another attempt to bring Cairo's and Tel Aviv's stands closer together with regard to the deadlocked separate talks, and to help them sign a bilateral agreement at an earliest date.

The development of events shows that As-Sadat is ready for that. At a press conference in Cairo he reaffirmed his striving to carry the matter through to the conclusion of a separate deal with Israel.

Political observers hold that new concessions will be demanded from As-Sadat to the detriment of the interests of Arab peoples. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that at present Washington, Tel Aviv, and Cairo are busy working out a secret formula in accordance with which Egypt should "modify" the demand for Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan, or, to be more exact, renounce the demand and agree to Israeli military presence in the area. In exchange for that, As-Sadat, in all probability, is hoping to bargain for a certain softening of Tel Aviv's position concerning the fate of the Sinai Peninsula.

Meanwhile, from the interview given by Israeli Prime Minister Begin to Washington POST newspaper, in which he reiterated Tel Aviv's known claims that no changes are foreseeable in Israel's stand, at least for as long as the present government of the ultrarightist bloc Likud is in power.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS THREATEN USE OF FORCE TO PROTECT OIL

LD061534Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 06 April 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6 TASS--Speaking at the overseas writers' club, U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown said that the Pentagon has plans for an armed intervention in the Persian Gulf area in the event there is a danger of cessation of oil supply from the area to the United States.

It is not for the first time that U.S. Government spokesmen threaten direct military intervention in one of the most explosive areas of the world. Secretary of Energy J. Schlesinger, speaking recently in the U.S. Army Association, made clear the United States' intention to ensure "real security" of the sources of oil supply in the Middle East. He said this was a military problem which may require the United States to take resolute actions.

American officials openly say that the United States' "military interests" in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area are directly linked with oil. The United States, said H. Brown earlier, intends to guard oil production and oil transportation to consumer countries. Special "mobile forces" are being created in the USA for the purpose.

The newspapers report, referring to secret directives of the Pentagon's chief, commands three armed services, that these forces include two air-borne army formations and a Marine brigade, totalling 100,000 men. Their task is to strike a "lightning" blow, should "unforeseeable" circumstances arise in the Persian Gulf area.

The Pentagon's plans for intervention give rise to serious concern in the USA. The NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes that American intervention in the Persian Gulf area may bring on a new disaster similar to that which took place in Vietnam.

PROPOSAL TO END TURKISH ARMS EMBARGO OPPOSED IN CONGRESS

LD061638Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6 TASS--The intention of the White House to seek the lifting of the embargo by the Congress on arms supplies to Turkey, which was imposed in 1974 in the wake of the events in Cyrpus, has met with resolute opposition on the Capitol Hill. This intention was strongly criticized by a large group of senators and congressmen, in particular such noted parliamentarians as Thomas Eagleton and Benjamin Rosenthal.

Addressing a press conference on Wednesday here, they stressed that this decision is in conflict with the preceding statements by James Carter himself and other high-ranking figures of the administration. The legislators said that such a step of the USA would contribute to an intensification of the arms race in that area.

It was also noted at the press conference that the lifting of the embargo and the planned supplies to Turkey of arms worth 225 million dollars put in question the commitment taken by the White House to seek a cut in U.S. arms sales abroad.

The speakers stressed that the intention of the President has touched off opposition from a considerable number of legislators.

The press conference of noted senators and congressmen was held following their meeting with President James Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

GOLDWATER CONDEMNED FOR ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENTS

LD071015Y Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--Speaking at Rand Afrikans University in Johannesburg the American Senator Barry Goldwater stated that the country's "white minority" is the force that obstructs the establishment of... "Soviet domination" in the African Continent and for this reason the Western countries should consolidate in every way the present regime in Pretoria. Lavishing praise on the racists, who were his hosts, Goldwater went so far as to say that the United States allegedly had made a "serious mistake" by not undertaking "a broader interference" in Angola on the side of the splitter groupings and South Africa.

Goldwater's remarks, which were warmly applauded by the South African racists, are a part of a broad campaign in the United States for support to the racist regimes. Vigorously in this campaign lately are some leaders of the Republican Party who criticise the "insufficiently active" U.S. policy in the African Continent and, like Goldwater, lace their pronouncements with large doses of anti-Sovietism. The U.S. monopolies that wax themselves rich on the plunder of Africans and the American political circles associated with them strive in every way to weaken the international isolation of the Pretoria regime on which the fulfillment of their military, political and economic plans in Africa depends.

AID REPORT REVEALS U.S. SUPPORT FOR REACTIONARY REGIMES

LD061918Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["U.S. Props for Reactionary Regimes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 6 TASS--The United States has given 120 billion dollars in military and economic aid to foreign states over the last fifteen years. 51.3 billions of this sum were spent on the supplies of arms, military equipment and materiel. These figures are cited in the report on U.S. aid to foreign states over the last fifteen years, which has been prepared at the request of the Congress by the Agency for International Development.

The lion's share of U.S. aid was received by Israel. In 1962-77 alone, Washington shipped to Israel arms worth seven billion dollars and also gave it economic aid worth 9.5 billion dollars. The lavish aid from U.S. imperialism has enabled Tel Aviv to embark on the path of flouting international law, of unleashing aggression against the neighbour Arab states and pursue the line of territorial expansion.

Another client of Washington, the puppet Seoul regime, has received 5.5 billion dollars worth of arms under the military aid programmes over the last fifteen years. Another 6.2 billion dollars went to the Pak Chong-hui regime through the channels of economic aid.

More than two billion dollars were appropriated by Washington in military aid to the Taiwan puppets in 1962-77.

Big recipients of U.S. military and economic aid are as earlier the repressive regimes in Latin America, in particular the Chilean fascist junta, the dictators of Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala and Haiti.

It must be noted that the report does not fully reflect the support given by the United States to its client governments abroad, as it does not include the so-called "business deals" for the purchase of U.S. made weapons. Through these channels Washington is known to carry out programmes of militarization worth many billions of dollars of such countries as Saudi Arabia and Iran.

REORGANIZATION OF USIA CAUSED BY PROPAGANDA FAILURES

LD070028Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The United States Information Agency in Washington has been replaced by a Board for International Broadcasting. That means, writes our observer Viktor Viktorov, that in 120 countries where the United States has a network of propaganda organizations, they will have to change their (?titles). But the seemingly innocent name of Board for International Broadcasting serves as a cover for the same state machinery whose job is to direct the United States propaganda efforts abroad. Only it has been made much stronger. The new board also takes over the State Department's educational and cultural office.

Why was a reorganization found necessary? USIA spent in its lifetime more than $4 billion on propaganda. That money could have been said to have gone down the drain because the efforts to create a favorable image of America throughout the world produced nothing: Despite all the efforts of American propaganda services the world public still saw the United States as a land of violence, racism, mass unemployment and terror against all dissenters. The moral prestige of the United States has fallen to an all time low.

American propaganda found it could do nothing about the attraction socialism has for people. On the contrary, these sympathies have grown greater--especially among the hundreds of millions of people who recently threw off the yoke of colonial oppression and began an independent development. In these circumstances the American administration decided to step up the battle for people's minds. Under the cover of hypocritical talk about the defense of human rights and exchanges of ideas Washington is, in fact, promoting ideological expansionism and interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries, including the developing countries. No money is grudged for this purpose. It is reported that the new American propaganda department is getting the vast sum of $365 million in the 1978 fiscal year.

Official Washington pins special hopes to the Voice of America and its two sidekicks--the Liberty and Free Europe stations. President Carter once remarked that he regards overseas broadcasting as a key element in American foreign policy. So the purpose of the reorganization is to amalgamate into a single powerful body all the means of psychological warfare spearheaded against the socialist countries, the national liberation movments and all progressive forces in the world. Ideological subversion is to be stepped up. It needs hardly saying that this has nothing in common with the spirit of relazation or the peoples' desire for mutual understanding and cooperation.

CARTER ADMITS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION INADEQUATE

LD062114Y Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--President Carter of the United States admitted that the human rights situation in the United States is far from adequate. Replying to questions by participants in the "black perspective on the news" television programme intended for black viewers, President Carter said the United States has much to do yet to ensure genuine human rights for Americans. And not only political rights, the President said, but also rights to education, health care, housing, good clothing, good place to live.

At the same time the United States President again flatly refused to intervene in the case of the Wilmington Ten which presents a crying example of the violation of human rights in the United States. As is customary with him, he again said that this case will be examined as an appeal in a federal court.

Carter admitted further that the situation with unemployment among the black population of the United States remains unfavorable and that much is yet to be done in that direction. He also admitted the existing gap between the white and black population in the United States.

The correspondents who took part in the programme drew the President's attention to the fact that his policies lately have been criticized by a number of leaders of black organizations and that a feeling of disappointment is widespresd among the black population. A correspondent asked the President that if elections were held today would he hope of gaining again 94 per cent of the black vote. Carter admitted that today he could not automatically count on the votes of the black electorate. The President said that that would have been a most serious mistake on his part.

Harris Death Sentence Protested

LD051100Y Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--The Soviet people resolutely demand the repeal of the death sentence passed on John Harris, the fighter for civil rights of the American Negroes. In letters to TASS, they wrathfully denounce the racists' morals which humiliate human dignity, and unanimously demand the release of the Negro worker.

"The death sentence, passed on the active civil rights fighter, is yet another eloquent fact of violation of human rights, lawlessness and arbitrary rule which became part of America today," writes N. Motova, a worker of the Moscow bearings factory.

"Many grave crimes have been committed by 'justice' of America. The sentence, passed on the young Negro worker from the state of Alabama, is a disgrace to the system which only in word advocates freedom and democracy, but in deed flouts them", says a letter by V. Istamov, an engineer from Navoiy, Uzbekistan.

Aircraft builders of Georgia (Transcaucasus), woodcutters of the Ukraine, specialists of scientific institutions of Novosibirsk resolutely demand the release of John Harris.

The world public, the Soviet people point out, became convinced once again of hypocrisy of the U.S. administration which tries to pose as "defender" of human rights.

NEW CRIMINAL CODE LABELED ANTILABOR; OPPOSITON GROWS

LD061646Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Onslaught on the Rights of Americans"--TASS headline]

[Text] San Francisco, April 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports: The participants of a forum, held here by the American civil rights union and the coalition to stop O-1437 sharply criticized a new American bill, bill C-1437, which is now being discussed on the Capitol Hill and which is seen by progressive circles in the USA as an onslaught on the rights of Americans. It represents a draft criminal code compromising about 3,000 federal laws.

This code gives the government a new legal instrument of suppressing the freedom of expression because it gives the federal authorities greater powers to disperse demonstrations, orders journalists to reveal the sources of information they use, etc.

The C-1437 bill also represents serious pressure on the organized labour movement in the USA because this bill makes it possible to interpret trade union activities in defence of workers' rights as "blackmail" or "sabotage". In other words, this legislation is spearheaded against the trade union right to strike action, the main instrument of workers in defending their interests. The main bill was approved by the Senate. It is now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee, after which it will to the House of Representatives for approval.

Many newspapers have qualified the C-1437 bill as a straight jacket which the authorities want to put on Americans. Meetings and demonstrations in protest against repressive legislation are being heard also inthe U.S. Congress where a group of legislators, headed by Republican John Burton and Democrat Ronald Dellums insist that the draft new criminal code should be turned down.

FORMER CIA CHIEF COLBY FAVORS REVIVAL OF 'SPYMANIA'

LD061954Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["In the Spirit of Cold War"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 6 TASS--William Colby, former CIA chief, made an attempt to get the USA back to the cold war times when the United States unceremoniously interfered in in the affairs of other states. Speaking at a meeting of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which is drawing up new rules for American special services, he insisted that U.S. espionage agencies should keep their right to overthrow foreign regimes which are unsuitable to the United States.

He said that the future rules of intelligence organs should provide for the possibility of such actions in other countries as an alternative to sending American troops abroad.

William Colby, now retired, headed the CIA during a period when numerous abuses by the espionage agency came to public knowledge, such as mass violations of civil rights of Americans, gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states, specifically staging of coups and attempts on the lives of statesmen and political leaders. As a result of these scandalous revelations, the U.S. Government had to reorganize the CIA and to instruct a Senate committee to work out a new "code of conduct" for American special services.

But like the French Bourbons, Colby has understood nothing and learned nothing. Trying to revive the spirit of spymania in the USA he insisted that government organizations in USA should give every assistance to the CIA in its activities, and intelligence agents be allowed to use state institutions as cover-ups for their subversive activities.

But Mr Colby's recipes which shows his nostalgia for the cold war times, are at variance with the sentiments of the American public which demands tight control over the activities of the CIA and other intelligence organs of the USA.

PEKING ECHOES CALL FOR DEPLOYMENT OF NEUTRON WEAPON

LD071102Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0716 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, writes: Every day, the worldwide movement is widening against the Pentagon's plans to manufacture and deploy [razvertyvat] in Western Europe a new aggressive nuclear weapon of mass destruction--the neutron bomb. The constructive initiative of the USSR, which suggested to the United States that a bilateral agreement on the renunciation of neutron bomb manufacture be reached, and the proposal of a group of socialist countries which advocated prohibiting the manufacture, storage, deployment and use of such a weapon, has met with widespread positive response in Europe and elsewhere. In these circumstances, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the apostles of the neutron bomb to justify their militarist plans. Hawks from Peking are hurrying to the aid of the Western "hawks"...

As early as last January, the chief mouthpiece of the Peking leadership, PEOPLE'S DAILY, announced loud and clear that, "the neutron bomb wasn't that bad." On behalf of Peking, NCNA declared its "full support" for the West German CDU/CSU "ultra" Werner who, while in China, praised the neutron bomb. The "neutron theme" was employed by China again during a recent trip to the PRC by Zimmermann, chairman of a land party of the CSU in the West German Bundestag. On his return to the FRG, Zimmermann told DPA that in the opinion of the people he spoke to--and these included Deputy Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping--any renunciation by the West of the neutron bomb would be nothing but "madness."

The tremendous dangers of this weapon to the world are well known. Western Europe, in particular, recognizes the dangers inherent in the deployment of this barbaric Pentagon weapon on its territory. It is obvious that this step, were it to be taken, would mean a setback to disarmament, would open the way to a new, expensive and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, and would increase the danger of new nuclear clashes. It is also obvious that should such a clash occur, not one West European country, and the FRG primarily, would be able to protect itself from the nuclear neutron weapon by any national defences. However, it is exactly this type of observation, along with increasing tension the fanning of a "cold" war and, possibly, a "hot" war, which apparently is attractive to the Peking instigators who have proclaimed the delirious concept that, dash it all, "every generation must have its war."

In conclusion, the West German DER SPIEGEL writes, concerning the plans to deploy the neutron bomb in the FRG: "All attempts to try to imagine what an atomic bomb on European soil would mean horrify us. The Pentagon specialists assume that as a result of atomic blows being inflicted upon Western Europe the number of dead would reach 100 million people... Considering the destructive effect the neutron bomb has on human beings, the claim that it is a 'humane' weapon is tantamount to monstrous cynicism."

This is the present situation. The question arises: Who resembles madhouse inhabitants more closely--the millions of people protesting neutron death or a handful of Western "hawks" and their Chinese supporters in the grip of neutron madness who are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear war?

SOVIET LEADERS GREET HUNGARY ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD060903Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

To Comrade Pal Losonezi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council;

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades! On Hungary's national holiday--the 33d anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke--we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people.

On 4 April 1945 the Hungarian people engaged on a new epoch in their history--the epoch of building socialism, of genuinely national prosperity, and of the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries. Having gathered all power fully into their own hands, the working people of Hungary, under the leadership of the Party of Communists, have transformed their homeland into a progressive state with a modern industry and intensive agriculture, achieved major successes in the sphere of science and culture, and are confidently marching along the path of building a developed socialist society.

Hungary occupies a worthy place in the fraternal family of the socialist community. It is participating actively in the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries and in the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization. In addition, it is making a weighty contribution to the joint struggle of the fraternal countries for lasting peace and international security.

In the Soviet Union the internationalist nature of Soviet-Hungarian relations, the sincerity of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and the unity of the views of the CPSU and MSZMP on fundamental questions of building a new society and of the international situation are valued highly, and very important significance is attached to the broad and fruitful cooperation of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in all spheres of their life. The Soviet communists and all Soviet people will continue to do everything for the further development and deepening of the inviolable friendship of our parties, countries and peoples in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, the communists, and all the working people of Hungary major new successes in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 11th MSZMP Congress and in building a society of developing socialism.

May the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples strengthen and flourish!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greets Czinege

LD060905Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Col Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, Budapest:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and personally I wholeheartedly congratulate you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army on your national holiday--the 33d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Soviet servicemen note with profound satisfaction that the all-round cooperation between our peoples and armies is successfully developing with every passing year. In it we see a living embodiment of Lenin's ideas of proletarian internationalism and a graphic manifestation of the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of the socialist countries.

I wish you, comrade minister, and the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in the consolidation of Hungary's defense capability.

May the indestructible alliance of our fraternal peoples and armies continue to strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

CSSR DELEGATION ARRIVES, INDRA MEETS SHITIKOV

LD061952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Assembly. The same day, the Czechoslovak parliamentarians paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. A friendly conversation took place with Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Taking part in it was Havelka, CSSR ambassador to Moscow. The emissaries of the fraternal country visited the museum, study and apartment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin.

[Prague CTK in English on 6 April 1978 adds the following on the talks: "Shitikov stressed that the close relations between the parliaments of the USSR and Czechoslovakia help strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Alois Indra said that during the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people over the forces of reaction, the Czechoslovak people could once again stress the importance of its alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR."]

FINNISH LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD061728Y Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 6 Par 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6 TASS--"The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is the firm foundation of relations between Finland and the Soviet Union," Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Republic of Finland, told a TASS correspondent here. Due to the treaty Finland and the Soviet Union created an unmatched basis for cooperation between the two states including that in the fields of the economy and culture. Consequently, the treaty is of paramount importance for mutual relations between our countries. It promoted the consolidation of Finland's international and political position; the existence of the treaty strengthened security in the whole of northern Europe. This is why the treaty anniversary is being marked in Finland by many celebration activities with the participation of practically all public circles of the country." Answering the question about the development of contacts between the two countries, Kalevi Sorsa said "economic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union develop favourably. In 1977 the Soviet Union was Finland's biggest trading partner the share of which was about 20 percent of the entire volume of Finland's foreign trade." Finnish-Soviet trade has good outlooks for the future. In May 1977 our two countries signed a long-term programme for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. Together with five-year agreements the programme creates a new and important structure of cooperation up to the year 1990. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is of much importance to Finland both in the economic and other fields; it meets the national interests of Finland, and we Finns constantly strive to widen this cooperation, Kalevi Sorsa pointed out.

Speaking of the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhenv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to agree to a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons by all states, to announce a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as well as a mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb production, the prime minister said: "Finland's foreign policy is for peace and against war. Finland consistently supports all initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament and establishing a lasting peace. From this it follows of course, that Finland regards negatively the creation of neutron weapons, just like all the other types of weapons of mass destruction. Although the great forces bear the main responsibility for the termination of the arms race, Finland is ready to render its active support and make its contribution to the attainment of this end. Finland also expresses the hope the proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev will lead to talks between all sides".

The European conference's follow-up meeting which ended in Belgrade recently showed that all the participating states are guided in their activities today, too, by the goals and principles approved in the final act of the European conference in Helsinki, Kalevi Sorsa went on to say. The final act is the basis for both bilateral, multilateral and unilateral actions of all the participating states. Prospects for the development of international cooperation in Europe can be regarded reassuring. This is illustrated by the development of the process of detente and by the European conference, which showed that talks make it possible to achieve mutually acceptable results. In this sense the announcement of the forthcoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the FRG has been regarded in Finland with much optimism, Kalevi Sorsa emphasized. The question of a possibility of holding meetings and congresses in Europe on energy, transport and environmental protection matters is studied at both bilateral and multilateral levels. In this connection environmental protection matters are being given particular consideration. And we Finns hope for an appropriate high-level meeting to be held soon. Finland for its part declared for an earliest completion of the talks with results which would satisfy all the sides.

Sorsa Holds Press Conference

LD061958Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa, who headed the governmental delegation of the Finnish Republic at the festivities in Moscow marking the 30th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, said at a press conference the visit to the Soviet Union had been exceptionally successful. The celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty confirmed yet again the great importance of this treaty for the development of close and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Finland, he said.

Communique Issued

LD061806Y Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Joint Soviet-Finnish Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance a number of celebration undertakings were carried out in the Soviet Union and Finland to mark this important event in the life of the two friendly neighbour states.

Both sides are convinced that this treaty serves and will serve as a firm basis of Soviet-Finnish relations. This concerns political relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, their economic and trade relations and also relations in other fields.

The sides stated their resolve to further undeviatingly follow the road of developing the mutually advantageous friendly Soviet-Finnish relations in accordance with obligations and provisions recorded in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, to press for an all-round development of these relations. Specially emphasized was the exceptional importance of regular meetings between leaders of the two countries and first of all meetings at a high level during which fundamental questions of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are studied.

Noted by the Soviet side was the outstanding role of the President of the Finnish Republic Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, who relies on support by the overwhelming majority of the Finnish people, in developing Soviet-Finnish relations and the process of international detente. Stressed from the Finnish side was the outstanding role of the Soviet leadership and personally the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev both in consolidating and deepening Soviet-Finnish relations and in solving questions of world politics as a whole.

The Soviet Union and Finland unanimously expressed their adherence to the policy of international detente which has found its expression, in particular, in the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975. They stated their intention further to do everything depending on them in the interests of peace, further relaxation of international tension, ending the arms race and disarmament. The two sides will proceed from this in their activities also at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Both sides intend to devote constant attention to these cardinal fields of international policy and will do everything depending on them for the implementation of resolute steps in the field of ending the arms race and disarmament in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples, with the aspirations of the whole of mankind.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 April repeats the above item, but it is identified as a report--soobshcheniye--instead of a communique.]

Sorsa Thanks Kosygin

LD062314Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of the Finnish Republic, has sent a telegram from his plane to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. It says: "Allow me, Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on behalf of the government delegation of the Finnish Republic which was in Moscow to attend celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and from me personally, to express cordial gratitude to the government of the Soviet Union for the friendliness and hospitality shown to us during the visit.

"The treaty of 1948 is a reliable basis on which the mutual relations of our countries have been developing and will continue to develop in the spirit of friendly cooperation, mutual trust and goodneighborly relations."

GROMYKO RETURNS HOME FROM HELSINKI CELEBRATIONS

LD061702Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1629 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Government delegation led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, returned to Moscow today. It had been in Helsinki at the invitation of Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, and of the Government of Finland, for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation was met by Fedor Kulakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS IN SPANISH NATO MEMBERSHIP SEEN

LD051333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Miroshnik article: "Pressure on Spain"]

[Text] Attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to persuade Spain to enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as soon as possible have been stepped up recently. In Madrid a session of the Spanish-American commission on coordination with NATO has been held in which representatives of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon took part. In his turn British Foreign Secretary D. Owen has stated that the British Government would welcome Spain's entry into NATO.

As far as the ruling grouping of the Union of the Democratic Center is concerned, its leaders until recently have avoided concrete discussion of this question, noting that it is not a primary issue. But now Foreign Minister M. Oreja, for example, in a senate speech has come out openly in favor of participating in the North Atlantic alliance. The same position has been assumed by the secretary of the Union of the Democratic Center for foreign policy ties and a number of other figures in the ruling grouping.

What then is prompting the Pentagon generals and their NATO allies to strive so persistently to expand the bloc with Spain? First of all the advantageous strategic position of this country on NATO's southern flank. Pressure is being exerted on Spain at the same time as attempts are being made to hasten Greece's return to the bloc military organization.

Moreover, the bloc's leadership, concerned by leftwing forces strengthening their positions in Italy and France, is hastening to secure broader opportunities to thwart a similar process on Spanish soil. The Pentagon's fears about the future of its military bases on Spanish territory, for which the treaty runs out in 1981, play a not insignificant role, as the American press has noted.

In advising Spain's immediate entry into the North Atlantic bloc pro-NATO circles both outside and within this country do not tire of asserting that it "will not cost anything." But what in fact such statements "cost" is evidenced by the calculations published in the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Bringing the Spanish Armed Forces into line with NATO demands will cost taxpayers a minimum of $500 million. For Spain's economy, which is experiencing a difficult crisis, such expenditures could be a serious blow.

The attempts to draw Spain into NATO are generating broad opposition in the country. The Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party and Popular Socialists have come out against a pro-Atlantic orientation. There is no unity on this question even in the Union of the Democratic Center.

Democratic circles in Spain and the progressive press note that entry into NATO could only harm the cause of peace in Europe, the country's independence and its course aimed at the development of good-neighborly relations with all states.

CONTINUING CONTACTS BETWEEN SPAIN, NATO OFFICIALS NOTED

LD042150Y Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 4 Apr 78 LD

["The Public is Alarmed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Madrid, April 4, TASS--General George Blanchard, commander of the Central Group of NATO armies in the central zone of Europe, is in Spain on an official visit. He had a meeting with first deputy chairman of the Spanish Government for questions of defense Lieutenant General M. Gutierez Mellado, visited a military academy, military units, and was received by King Juan Carlos. Nothing is being reported about the aim of the NATO general's visit to the Spanish capital and the content of his talks with the country's leaders, but the papers note unanimously that Blanchard's visit is directly connected with attempts by the Atlantic circles to draw Spain into the NATO military bloc. The recent session in Madrid of the Spanish-American commission for coordination with NATO, the visit to Britain by the chief of general staff of the Spanish Armed Forces Lieutenant General Felipe Galarza Sanchez, during which he discussed problems of Spain's possible entry into NATO, and now the visit by General Blanchard--all this is directed at pushing the Spanish Government into adopting a decision on joining NATO. The Spanish democratic public follows with alarm this development of events. Besides the fact that membership in NATO will cost Spanish taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, the progressive press notes, this step will damage the cause of peace in Europe and impede the process of relaxation of international tension.

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO BRITISH REMARKS ON USSR POLICIES

LD062038Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 6 Apr 78 ID

["Speaking of Principles"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The British Foreign Secretary David Owen has made a statement which makes one doubt the sincerity of his claims that Britain strives for a relaxation of international tension and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

When making bitter attacks against the policy of socialist countries in Africa, the British minister found it possible to state that this policy "places a large question mark over the future of detente" and "makes one question the oft-repeated Soviet claim to a principled foreign policy". In an attempt to substantiate this contention David Owen referred to the Soviet position in respect of the Republic of Somali which had received extensive Soviet assistance and then was "abandoned" at a time of trial. Of course, there are precedents in British policies giving Mr. Owen the right to speak from positions of a man who does not leave his friends in the lurch. Let us take the example of Africa where for almost fifteen years now Britain is consistently supporting the unlawful racist regime of Ian Smith, although it has every possibility to rid Africans of it. But such "consistency" in politics is tantamount to absence of orinciples. As to the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, as is known, the Soviet Union did everything possible to prevent hostilities in the Horn of Africa. But when the Somali leaders, contrary to common sense and efforts by genuine friends of the Somali people, unleashed a war against Ethiopia the Soviet Union, just as always in such circumstances, sided with the victim of aggression. To repulse this aggression, that was supported by NATO powers, the USSR gave Ethiopia the material and technical assistance it requested. The USSR did this despite the fact that its assistance could entail and really did entail unfriendly steps by the Somali leadership in respect of the Soviet Union. The principled, unselfish character of Soviet policy manifested itself precisely in this. I believe that Mr. Owen is siffuciently well-informed about these circumstances. It appears, therefore, that the head of the foreign office has turned to the theme of the "Soviet threat" in Africa just not to lag behind those who invented this theme in the United States, where opponents of detente are artifically "linking" the events in the Horn of Africa with prospects of the further normalisation of East-West relations.

IMF'S 'PATENT INTERFERENCE' IN PORTUGAL'S AFFAIRS HIT

LD012012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon--Talks between the Republic of Portugal and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the question of the granting of a credit to Lisbon are taking place here in an atmosphere of strict secrecy. Credit amounting to $50 million, which depends to a considerable extent on the conditions of a $750 million loan by the Western industrial countries to Portugal, was promised to Portugal by the IMF back in November 1977. The IMF then put forward or conditions of the granting of the credit Portugal's adoption of "measures to save the economy" and to insure "internal stability." In the understanding of the IMF, this meant the reduction of domestic consumption and imports, restriction on wage increases, the return of a number of enterprises and arable land to their former owners and the priority development of the private sector of the economy.

Such patent interference by the IMF in Portugal's domestic affairs has given rise to indignation within the country and caused a government crisis. Nevertheless, according to press reports, the IMF is making the same demands on the new coalition government during the current talks. Attention here is drawn to the fact that on the eve of these talks Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the EEC Commission, arrived in Lisbon to discuss Portugal's request for membership in the community. Portugal made this request a year ago. However, the countries of the none are in no hurry to decide the question, expressing dissatisfaction with the state of the Portuguese economy. As the local press notes, the economic blackmail to which the IMF is resorting, utilizing Portugal's difficult economic situation, has the aim of getting Portugal to adopt the measures dicted by the IMF. However, this would mean the further increase in the balance of payments deficit, which now amounts to more than $1 billion and a rise in prices and in thearmy of unemployed, which already is over the 500,000 mark. Although the talks between the IMF delegation and the Portuguese leaders are going on behind closed doors, journalists are not even being told the venue for the meetings. Their outcome, writes the newspaper DIARIO, is quite clear. When the promised credit goes into the Portuguese treasury and even heavier burden of economic and social adversities will be placed on the shoulders of the Portuguese working people.

USSR ALWAYS WANTS GOOD RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD061944V Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil has made a statement in which he dealt with relations with European socialist countries, particularly the USSR. He said Egypt is ready to cooperate with the USSR on the basis of having mutual respect and refraining from dissemination of false rumors about the Egyptian initiative.

The USSR always has wanted and continues to want equal relations based on mutual respect. This applies to Egypt also. The Egyptian public as well as the whole world know well the effectiveness of this cooperation, for the most important economic projects built in Egypt were build with USSR help. Cooperation between the countries in the political and military fields saved Egypt in 1967 from complete defeat at the hands of the Israeli aggressors. In 1973, this cooperation helped the Egyptian Armed Forces succeed. If Egyptian-Soviet relations today are far from the level they were in the days of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the fault is not the Soviet Union's.

The question here is not one of dissemination of false rumors, as the Egyptian foreign minister has stated, though we could in this regard draw his attention to the Egyptian papers, which abound with fabrications they and foreigners devise against the USSR. However, it is better to stick to the facts.

There are enough facts to show that there have been actions by the Egyptian leadership that are openly hostile to the USSR. This reaches from abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty unilaterally in a manner that pleases certain forces in the West to the closing, on peculiar pretexts, consulates and cultural centers.

The Egyptian foreign minister complains that the USSR does not support Egypt's initiatives which, it is alleged, aim at the establishment of peace in the Middle East. In this respect, he is right. The Egyptian leadership calls in words for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East embodying a solution of the Palestine question, but in deeds, it works for unilateral deals with the aggressors which do not bring the peoples of the Middle East any closer to a just, durable peace but on the contrary create new obstacles on the way of peace and give a free hand to the aggressors. Have not Cairo's unilateral talks and its abandonment of the unified Arab position led to Israel's aggression against Lebanon and to Israel's efforts to liquidate the people of Palestine? How then can the USSR--which always supports the just cause of Arabs struggling for eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their own independent state--support the Egyptian initiatives? He who sincerely wants the development of cordial relations with the USSR must remember all this.

ISRAEL HOPES FOR CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF LEBANON

LD062134V Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6 TASS--Oleg Shirokov, TASS political commentator, writes: The Israeli military continue outrages and provocations in Lebanon's occupied south. The artillery of the occupiers shells towns and villages, hitting civilian population. A correspondent of the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE reports from Lebanon that Israeli troops dynamite everything that remains from villages which they occupy.

The Israeli invaders' provocative actions, according to Beirut press reports, pursue the obvious aim of preventing easing of tensions in the area and creating conditions for continued occupation of Lebanon's south in defiance of the U.N. Security Council's resolution.

At the same time the occupiers in every way hinder the introduction of the U.N. international force to the Israeli-controlled areas. According to a statement by General Siilasvuo, chief coordinator of U.N. troops, in Beirut, no agreement has been reached up to now on the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied territories owing to the fact, in particular, that Israel makes new and new demands.

The Israeli Government insists, in particular, on creation of three "security belts" to the south of the Litani River to keep a de facto control over southern Lebanon and use U.N. troops against the Palestinian resistance movement.

One belt, according to Tel Aviv's plan, should be controlled by inter-Arab forces, the second one by Lebanese Army and detachments of conservative forces, and the third one consisting of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon should run along Israeli-Lebanese border. The Begin government would also want to create in southern Lebanon fortified outposts under the control of conservative forces which cooperate with Israeli occupiers.

At a government meeting in Beirut under the chairmanship of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, particular concern was expressed that Israel continues to evade the implementation of the U.N. resolution and seeks to keep the occupation of south Lebanese areas.

There is no doubt that Israel is implementing the military-political plan which was worked out in advance and the aim of which is to consolidate the occupation of Lebanese territories, emphasizes the statement by the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon.

Besides, the statement points out, Tel Aviv is demanding elimination of the "Palestinian presence" throughout Lebanon's territory. At present Israel practically began implanting its power in Lebanon's south and setting up local puppets' administration.

With a view to diverting theattention of the world public from the continuing occupation of Lebanon's south by Israel, from the outrages and provocations which the Israeli military commit in the occupied territory, Western propaganda is trying to pull through some news agencies and press media the false version that the Palestine resistance movement "with the Soviet Union's support" prevents the deployment of U.N.troops in southern Lebanon.

Political observes view this action as a clumsy attempt with poor means, attempt which is designed to deceive the international public opinion and to create conditions for Israel's continued occupation of Lebanon's south contrary to the U.N. Security Council's resolution.

U.S.-MADE WEAPONS USED AGAINST LEBANON BY ISRAEL

LD062202Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--Tel Aviv broke the agreement which it concluded with the USA in 1952, under which Israel has the right to use American weapons only for maintaining internal security and for defense, and not for acts of aggression against another state. This is evidenced by a letter sent by Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress.

During the barbarous aggression against Lebanon, Tel Aviv widely used the Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft which it received from the USA and many other types of armaments bearing the "made in USA" marking. The aggression was staged with the use of practically only American weapons. Although Cyrus Vance's letter says that a violation of the agreement could take place, this smooth formula is viewed here as a recognition of the fact of breach of the agreement.

The open violation by Tel Aviv of the contractual obligations, it would seem, was to arouse censure or a warning on the part of the Washington administration. Instead, the United States for the umpteenth time already acted in the unseemly role of the patron of the Israeli aggressors. The U.S. secretary of state did not recommend the President to take any further actions against the violator of the agreement. Such a "recommendation," made on the plea that an action against Israel may undermine the efforts towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, can only encourage the aggressors.

USSR TRADE UNIONS OFFER SUPPLIES TO PALESTINIANS

LD061922Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 April--With the purpose of rendering material aid to the Palestinian working people who have suffered as a result of Israeli aggression in south Lebanon, USSR trade unions have offered the federation of trade unions of Palestine, as a gift of solidarity, medical supplies, tents, fabrics and blankets. They were delivered to Damascus today by an Aeroflot plane.

ARABS PROTEST MURDER OF YOUTH IN JERUSALEM

LD062116Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Amman, April 6 TASS--The heinous murder of an unarmed Arab youth by thugs from Israel's so-called civil defence committee has sparked off a wave of indignation by the Arab population of Jerusalem. Having the permission of the authorities to shoot at every "suspicious person," the Zionists have launched a campaign of bloody terror against the native Arab inhabitants of the city. The murder was committed in broad daylight in one of Jerusalem's main streets.

BRIEFS

DZASOKHOV VISIT TO ALGERIA--Algiers, April 6 TASS--Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Countries' Solidarity, has arrived in Algeria's capital. Upon arrival Aleksandr Dzasokhov made a statement, stressing the importance of the African people's national-liberation struggle for their independence and social progress at the present stage. Aleksandr Dzasokhov was received today by M.S. Messadia, head of the information and orientation department of the National-Liberation Front Party. International problems of mutual interest were discussed. The sides noted full coincidence of views on all cardinal political issues. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD]

MATERIAL ON 3-5 APRIL VISIT BY ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Communique Issued

LD0621427 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 7 TASS--The Soviet Union and Ethiopia have declared for the further consolidation of friendship and all-round cooperation "in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the cause of peace in Africa and in the whole world".

This is stressed in a Soviet-Ethiopian communique on the results of a working visit to the USSR (from April 3 to 5) by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam and his talks with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, who was not in Moscow, had a warm friendly conversation with Mengistu Haile Mariam on the telephone. Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam and in his person the entire Ethiopian people with big accomplishments in the defence of the country's revolutionary gains and sovereignty from intrigues by international reaction and wished further successes in building a new life.

Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his personal unflagging attention to the struggle of the Ethiopian people, for the Soviet Union's internationalist aid and support to the Ethiopian revolution.

[Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland at 2100 GMT on 6 April carries a somewhat longer version of this communique, which adds the following passage at this point: During the visit, talks were held between Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Soviet Prime Minister, Aleksey Kosygin. They passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. In keeping with the declaration of the basic principles of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, agreement was reached to expand cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology and to hold regular consultations on international matters.]

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia condemned the aggression against Ethiopia in the Ogaden, the intrigues by imperialist and other reactionary forces that are making persistent attempts to undermine the unity of African states, to interfere in their internal affairs and to weaken the positions of countries that have chosen the road of progressive development.

"The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia", the document says, "come out for the speediest establishment of lasting peace in the Horn of Africa which should be based on renunciation of territorial claims and on principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's affairs and accord with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and relevant OAU decisions."

[The 2100 GMT broadcast reads...each other's affairs. Both sides came out for establishing friendly relations of good-neighborliness between countries in the Horn of Africa. They denounced imperialist and other reactionary forces for their actions aimed at fanning up fratricidal wars and at establishing their control in the Red Sea area in detriment to the legitimate rights and interests of the coastal states, Ethiopia among them.]

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia confirmed their firm and invariable support for the struggle by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and national independence. "The sides condemn all manoeuvres directed at substituting the creation of puppet regimes for the liquidation of the remnants of the system of colonial and racial oppression, thereby ensuring the interests of neocolonialism", the document says.

The sides expressed serious concern at the plans of the Republic of South Africa to create its own nuclear weapons. They stressed that the implementation of these plans would present a threat to international peace and security.

The USSR and Ethiopia condemned Israel's aggression against the Lebanese Republic undertaken with the aim of seizing its southern areas and smashing the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the opinion of the sides "the manoeuvres by Israel and Egypt concerning the separate talks served as a screen for a continuation of Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries."

The sides stated their determination "to facilitate an all-embracing peace settlement in the Middle East on the basis of a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967; implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own state; ensuring the independent existence and security of all states in the area". The sides declared their resolve to continue vigorous efforts to strengthen international peace and security and to prevent the danger of a new war.

[The 2100 GMT broadcast reads...people of Palestine. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia came out for spreading the relaxation of tension to all parts of the world and for making it irreversible. They expressed their desire to help achieve disarmament and ban the nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation. Both sides called for making the principle of the nonuse of force a basic law of international relations.]

Message from Plane

LD062130Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Government of Ethiopia, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, has made a 3-day working visit to the Soviet Union.

Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked the Soviet Union for assistance and support. During his talks with the Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin, measures were outlined to develop cooperation between the two countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent from aboard the plane a message to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin thanking them for the warm reception given to him in the Soviet Union.

Addis Ababa Interview

LD071200Y Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 7, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam returned home from a visit to the Soviet Union.

"The main purpose of our working visit was strengthening and consolidation of rapidly developing fraternal relations between peoples and Governments of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, as well as discussion of the situation in the Horn of Africa," he said in an interview with the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY.

Mengistu Haile Mariam said that he had a meeting with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and talks with members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin on different problems that were discussed in the spirit of complete friendship, brotherhood, comradeliness. The results of the talks are reflected in a joint communique which emphasizes identity of views on questions discussed. The visit was a complete success, he stressed.

VICTORY DAY IN REVOLUTIONARY ETHIOPIA CONSIDERED

LD062057Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by Georgiy Tanov on the celebration of the 37th anniversary of Victory Day in Ethiopia: [words indistinct] (?this has been represented as) the victory of one man--the emperor--and of the British Government which gave the emperor's family, then in exile in London, Sudanese and Indian riflemen. The Ethiopian revolution has shattered this myth. The historic victory over the Italian aggressor was won by the heroic people of Ethiopia. Throughout the 5 years that the fascists occupied Ethiopia, they were constantly harassed from the Ogaden to Eritrea. (?But) neither military superiority nor sophisticated atrocities could break the patriots' will.

The more serious historians cannot but connect Italy's defeat in Africa with the beginning of Hitler's aggression against the Soviet Union, and indeed the Nazi command concentrated against the world's first socialist state all the forces of international fascism, weakening the position of its Italian ally in Africa.

Now revolutionary Ethiopia can also remind the Western interpreters of the 1935-41 events of another fact: It was the West that gave its consent to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. The invasion was in full conformity with the Anglo-French plan of dividing the country into three parts. Italian tanks, armored cars and aircraft used American fuel; Forty years ago, just as today, Ethiopia fell victim to the policies and practice of international imperialism. But there is a difference, too. Forty years ago, the colonialists resented the existence of one independent state in Africa, even though an archaic, feudal monarchy. Today they have to reckon with the existence of revolutionary Ethiopia. When fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia, there was only one socialist country in the world, the Soviet Union. Understandably, the Soviet Union could give the Ethiopian people only moral and political support at that time. Today there exists the mighty socialist community of nations, and the socialist countries can give far greater assistance to the peoples fighting for social and national liberation.

On the occasion of Ethiopia's national holiday, Victory Day, the Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, have sent a message of greetings to Addis Ababa wishing the people of friendly Ethiopia further success in defending the progressive social and economic transformation against intrigues by the imperialists and internal and external reactionaries.

RED SEA MANEUVERS HELD TO BACK SOMALIA LEADERS

LD070248Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] What is the purpose of the recent NATO naval maneuvers in the Red Sea and the westernmost part of the Indian Ocean? In my view, this question is closely connected with the chief intentions of America's policy in the Horn of Africa. The main aim of the maneuvers seems to be to back Somali leaders who are still voicing their territorial claims and threats to neighboring countries. By the way, Washington officials were trying to deny the very fact of holding naval rehearsals in the area. But the denials cannot be taken seriously, as information agencies reported (?lengthy) maneuvers in a very complete way. Fourteen warships took part; among them were seven cruisers and four destroyers. Infantry detachments and air force units also participated. Here is what the well-known traveler Thor Heyerdal said about the NATO naval rehearsal: At the entrance to the Red Sea he was forced to stop sailing because his ship Tigris was surrounded by warships and planes. It was too dangerous to continue on one's way in such circumstances, Mr Heyerdal pointed out. It's quite natural that the public and some governments in the area were very much concerned about the consequences NATO maneuvers may have for peace and security in the Horn of Africa. The representative of the Ethiopian Government called the maneuvers a demonstration of force and a provocation. They may only increase tension in the region and undermine the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to restore peace among African nations, he said. Trying to justify their dangerous actions in the Horn of Africa, Washington officials are talking much about Soviet and Cuban assistance to Ethiopian people. But the assistance cannot be regarded as a threat to any country. The Soviet Union and Cuba are helping Ethiopia to strengthen its independence and to insure its territorial integrity. This cannot be any harm to anyone.

The Government of Ethiopia doesn't have any territorial claims on neighboring states. It follows the principles of inviolability of existing borders. This is a factor of stability and peace in the Horn of Africa. On the other hand the Soviet Union and Cuba do not pursue any selfish interests. While providing help to the Ethiopian people they are not going to have concessions or capital investments in Ethiopia or any other African country. The Soviet Union and Cuba do not seek any privileges or military bases there. So the policy pursued by the socialist countries in the Horn of Africa serves the purpose of strengthening peace and security of all nations. Unfortunately, this cannot be said about American policy in the Horn of Africa. It was Washington that inspired the Somali invasion of Ethiopia. When Somali troops launched an attack and occupied a large part of the neighboring country, American armaments were sent to the aggressor through other countries like Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Now when the aggressors troops have been pushed out of Ethiopia, American-Somali negotiations are going on to provide Somalia with new American arms. So the recent NATO naval rehearsal in the Red Sea was a new evidence of the policy which runs counter to the peaceful aspirations of the African people and may only hamper the process of the relaxation of tensions.

Public Protests

LD061612Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["Well-Justified Concern"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 6, TASS--The Ethiopian public and the peoples of other countries are concerned by the increased military activity of the Western powers off the shores of the Horn of Africa.

The concentration of warships and aircraft of a number of NATO countries in the area was qualified by the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance as an unprecedented show of force designed to put pressure on revolutionary Ethiopia. Public opinion in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also expresses deep concern over provocative manoeuvres by the West. The newspaper FOURTEEN OCTOBER wrote that these actions were prompted by a desire to create a threat to peace and security and to intimidate the progressive states in the region. It should be noted that NATO countries which are building up arms in the area of the Red Sea are trying to keep their aggressive plans from the world public.

The Pentagon spokesman refused to answer pressmen's questions concerning movements of American naval forces in the Red Sea (the first report on Western naval manoeuvres in the area of the Horn of Africa, involving ships of the USA, Britain and France, appeared in the British daily TELEGRAPH--ed.); while a spokesman of the French Defence Ministry did not go beyond a vague remark that French ships may be near the shores of Ethiopia. For his part, a spokesman of the British Defense Ministry did not deny the presence of British and other allied ships in the Red Sea. He said that these were not manoeuvres. It is just that when warships of friendly countries meet they usually get together, he said. It is stressed in the Ethiopian capital that provocative actions by the Western powers tend to increase tension in the Horn of Africa. This suits the interest of the West which tries to prevent revolutionary reforms in Ethiopia and to block initiatives for restoring peace and strengthening security in this area of Africa.

Provocative Action

LD061202Y Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--PRAVDA describes as a provocative action the NATO naval exercises off the shores of Ethiopia. This action, the newspaper writes, "deserves a most resolute condemnation by all who cherish the cause of peace, freedoom and progress in the African Continent".

Hard work has been started in the war-ravaged southern area of Ethiopia for the reconstruction of disrupted communications, for giving aid to the population which suffered from the hostilities. Prospects have opened in Ethiopia after the withdrawal of Somali troops for the restoration of peace and subsequent normalization of inter state relations in the Horn of Africa, which has already long been sought by the Ethiopian Government with the active support of the Organization of African Unity and all the genuine friends of the peoples of that area. But this prospect, apparently, does not suit the book of the Western military circles, PRAVDA goes on to write. The whole world knows that it was precisely these circles which instigated Somalia to its aggression against Ethiopia in the hope that revolutionary transformations in that country will be thus frustrated. Having suffered a fiasco in ther calculations, they have however not abandoned their attempts at bringing pressure to bean on Ethiopia, at invencing new pretexts for interference in the developments in the Horn of Africa.

Noteworthy in this connection, the newspaper writes, is that the present military exercises were held in the wake of departure from Mogadiscio of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs R. Moose, who discussed with the Somali leaders the question of arms supplies to that country. Washington's intention to start direct military supplies to Mogadiscio together with the present show of force are justly assessed by the states of that area as a provocation.

CPI CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS SUPPORT SRV, AFRICAN MOVEMENTS

LD062114Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bhatinda, April 6, TASS--The delegates of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of India adopted here today a number of resolutions on international questions. The resolution on Indian-Soviet relations says, in particular, that Soviet-Indian cooperation has played an important role in the creation of the fundamentals of India's independent economy. It helped strengthen the state sector to switch to a planned development of the economy and thereby protect India's sovereignty and independence. The Soviet Union has always been with us in the period of most diverse trials, the resolution stresses. These relations between our countries are developing on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in August 1971. The official visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister M. Desai in October last year demonstrated the strength of our friendly ties, their mutual advantage and big importance for the cause of peace in the whole world.

The delegates of the congress adopted a special resolution in connection with the events on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border. The congress called on the Government of Kampuchea to immediately stop incursions into Vietnam's border areas and to accept the Vietnamese proposal on the solution of disputes by way of talks. Also adopted at the CPI Congress was a resolution on solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia struggling against racist regimes. The forum of Indian communists is continuing its work.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCY CRITICIZES PRC POLICY IN ASIA

LD031418Y Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 3 Apr 78 LD

["Peking's Double-Dealing Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, April 3, TASS--Peking which tries to pass itself for a determined fighter against imperialism and colonialism invariably approves of the preservation of the U.S. military presence in Asia, writes the Indian agency central news service.

It is indicative that the Hua Kuo-feng government which continues the foreign policy course of the "great helmsman" is silent about modernisation and expansion of the U.S. naval base in the Diego Garcia Island, the agency's reports says. Other U.S. military bases are being built with connivance of the present Chinese leadership. By all indications, China is linking its far-reaching strategic plans with the preservation of the U.S. presence in Asia, the agency writes.

China's military potential at present is not enough for Peking to establish control over the Arab, the central news service writes. But the Maoists have not at all discarded the basic principles of their great power foreign policy. The Peking's strategists do not conceal the fact that they claim more than 200 islands in the South China Sea so that, seizing them, to control sea lanes that are vitally important for many countries. In future, the Maoists intend to spread the zone of their influence to the Indian Ocean and then to the Pacific Ocean. For these purposes Peking is exerting efforts to modernize the Chinese Navy and, specifically, seeks to purchase the latest military equipment in the West.

The policy of the Peking leaders that are for preservation of imperialist military bases in other countries and the Maoist's hegemonistic aspirations run counter to the main trends toward the easing of tensions in the world, in Asia, too, the agency writes.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE IN PHILIPPINES 'DOOMED TO FAIL'

LD060839Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[N. Fedorov article: "The Philippines Before the Elections"]

[Text] Next Friday, elections to the Provisional National Assembly (parliament) will be held in the Philippines--the first general elections since a state of emergency was declared in 1972. As President F. Marcos has stated more than once, these elections are intended to promote an atmosphere conducive to the implementation of plans made long ago for certain socioeconomic transformations.

Referendums in recent years have confirmed that the overwhelming majority of Filipinos are awaiting the implementation of the planned reforms, particularly, the agrarian program, the strengthening of internal peace, and the implementation of a series of important social transformations. The Philippines public approves the changes in foreign policy that the government has introduced in recent years. In particular, relations have been established and are developing with socialist countries and ties and contacts with nonalined states are growing. An important step was President F. Marcos' visit to the USSR in 1976, which resulted in the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations and a trade agreement.

The times when not only the general direction but even the details of the Philippines' policy were determined by the United States are now past. F. Marcos' government is conducting talks with the United States on the entire complex of bilateral relations, including questions of economic ties, military agreements, and the status of American military bases located on Philippine territory.

Trying to maintain U.S. positions in that country, Washington is resorting to political and economic pressure on the Philippine Government. In the American press, a noisy and demagogic anti-Philippine campaign has been launched recently, becoming particularly ardent in the week before the elections. The United States makes heroes in every way of the representatives of the landowning oligarchy and the comprador bourgeoisie linked with American capital, whose strength has been severely undermined by F. Marcos' administration. These people have made election-eve attempts to knock together an opposition bloc out of very ill-matched elements. A very eloquent testimony to the political orientation of the oppositionists is provided by the appeal by one of their leaders for U.S. "interference" in Philippine affairs. In his speeches, President F. Marcos has exposed flagrant attempts by "foreign elements" to interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines. J. Enrile, secretary for national defense, has exposed long-standing ties between opposition leaders and the CIA.

All these facts again reveal the true essence of American policy in relations to the Philippines. The former colonial masters are trying with all their might to hinder the country's movement along the path of independent development. But as history teaches, such efforts are doomed to fail.

AUSTRALIAN POLICE SURVEILLANCE OF CITIZENS EXAMINED

OW061810Y Moscow in English to Australia and New Zealand 0800 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Igor Bestuzhev commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Australia, the press in that country continues to comment on the report of the commission that investigated the activities of the Special Branch of the New South Wales police force.

The report stated that the Special Branch kept files on 80,000 people. Among them were politicians, trade union activists, leaders of religious and ethnic groups, and journalists. All of them as well as many members of their families were under police surveillance. Our observer Igor Bestuzhev writes in this connection.

You will probably remember the storm of indignation among Australians over the recent exposure of activities of the special branch of the police in another state, South Australia. Then it turned out that files existed on 40,000 people and the police were keeping an eye not only on the leaders and rank and file of leftwing organizations and trade unions but also on many prominent members of the Labor party. This included all the Labor members of the state parliament, members of the supreme court, former governors.

When the operations of the Special Branch in south Australia were discussed across the continent, Queensland's ex-police commissioner, Mr (Whitright), made a very significant statement. He revealed that the Special Branch of the police in all the states keep such files on Australian citizens.

The reports from New South Wales show he was absolutely right. There, too, people on whom the Special Branch keeps secret files are hounded. They are not taken into the civil service. Private companies fire them and no one will hire them. People who have committed no crimes are being victimized for their political beliefs. Moreover, there have been cases when people's names found their way into the Special Branch files by mistake. Informers got things mixed up. A person would know nothing about this. He might never have taken part in any antigovernment demonstration or made statements the conservatives regarded as heresay. Yet he would lose his job and be victimized in other ways.

It is now said that such police operations in South South Wales and south Australia are kept under check. Australians seem to be pleased with this. But I would not say they have not other reasons for concern. For one thing, Judge (White), who prepared the report for the south Australian government on special branch operations, believes that the surveillance of communists and other leftwing groups should be continued. This means a person can still be victimized for his political convictions, and that is not all.. It looks as if the people of the state who do not share communist views cannot be certain that they will not be victimized. There are abuses in compiling files in the past, and there are no guarantees that there will be none in the future. I should like to remind you that both in south Australia and New South Wales the Special Branch initially confined its files to leftwingers. It was only later that they extended their surveillance to Labor members and other citizens who had never had any leftwing connections.

Be as it may in south Australia and New South Wales where the Labor Party holds office, certain changes for the better seem to be taking place. But this cannot be said for the other states or the country as a whole. Take for instance the wider powers given to the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, ASIO. What I have in mind specifically is the Royal Commission report on Australian intelligence services. Judge Hope, who headed the Royal Commission, leaves no hope for Australians who are incensed by the violation of human rights in their country. The report does not have a single word of condemnation for ASIO. Yet that organization not only kept files on all dissenters but has also supervised similar activities by the special branches of the police in all the states. In this connection, it is worth pointing out that many of the ASIO files were compiled on the basis of materials drawn up by the police of New South Wales and south Australia. That being the case, even if the files in the states are torn up the people will not be safeguarded from persecution on the part of the federal authorities. This is something many people in those two states realize. It seems all the more likely since not only has ASIO been given wider powers to keep up its surveillance over Australians and victimize them, it has also received large funds for operations that cannot but cause a feeling of mounting concern among many Australians.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR CITES SOVIET-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP

OW032303Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 1 Apr 78 OW

[Lensov commentary]

[Excerpts] Our station has received many letters from Vietnamese listeners who have praised the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association. For instance, Comrade Huynh Van Don from Hanoi wrote: Last year, the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association was awarded the First Friendship Order of Vietnam. This award represented the meritorious work of all cadres of the association and of millions of Soviet people who are trustworthy friends of Vietnam.

Recently, contacts between the fraternal enterprises and members of the friendship associations of our two countries have increased. For example, on receiving the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association delegation last year, the Hanoi engineering plant workers sent to the Moscow Red Proletariat Factory the model of a tool machine, a new product of this plant. I was happy to be present at the ceremony at which Cosmonaut Titov, chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Association, Soviet Hero and Vietnam Labor Hero, passed the gift to the collective workers of the Red Proletariat factory at the request of the Hanoi engineering plant. At that time, the workers of this factory decided to send a delegation to visit the fraternal Hanoi engineering plant. The representatives of the Moscow workers will arrive in Vietnam on the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the Hanoi engineering plant--the first product of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

ATTACKS GAIN IN FREQUENCY, INTENSITY ALONG SRV BORDER

LD051636Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Zhidelev reports: Kampuchean troops are not ceasing their armed provocations that impede the peaceful labour of Vietnamese working people.

The situation in the South Vietnamese province of Dong Thap, situated 200 kilometres from the town of Ho Chi Minh, remains tense. It is there that violations of Vietnamese borders are becoming particularly frequent lately.

"During the first three months of this year there has been a drastic increase in the number of armed attacks by Kampuchean troops", a group of foreign newsmen, who traveled to this border area, were told by a representative of the Vietnamese People's Army. "208 provocations by the Kampuchean side have been recorded here since the beginning of the year. The firing of shells and rockets at Vietnamese territory has also become more frequent. An attempt was made recently to deal a blow at Vietnamese territory almost along the entire length of this province's border with Kampuchea. The violators received a worthy rebuff."

"The Armed Forces of Vietnam and the people's militia in the border areas are fully resolved to uphold their land," said the representative of the Vietnamese People's Army.

UNEN HITS PRC REACTION TO SOVIET PROPOSAL, TROOPS IN MPR

LD051952Y Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 5 Apr 78 LD

["Peking's Absurd Demand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ulaanbatar, April 5, TASS--Soviet-Chinese relations worsened because of the antisocialist and antisoviet policy purused by the Chinese leadership, writes the paper UNEN, The organ of the Central Committee of the Mongalian People's Revolutionary Party. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have repeatedly made concrete and realistic proposals envisaging the normalisation of these relations, with account of the root interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC, the interests of peace and socialism. The latest patent example is the address of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It puts forth once again proposals aimed at improving USSR-PRC relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the non-use of force.

Those, who seek to live in peace with a neighbouring country should have accepted these proposals, the UNEN points out. However, China's new leaders not only rejected them, but unleashed a still fiercer anti-Soviet campaign. Witness, in particular, the materials of the recently ended 1st session of the National People's Congress.

Having rejected the Soviet proposals, the Chinese leaders are putting forth ultimatum demands, clamouring for the recognition of so-called "disputed areas" on Soviet territory adjoining the border, for the withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces from those areas. Moreover, Peking demands the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Mongolian People's Republic. It is absolutely clear that these "disputed areas" exist only on maps recarved by Peking at its pleasure. Following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, no one, save the Japanese imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek's men, has ever claimed the territory of the USSR. Yet, here are the Chinese leaders proclaiming part of age-long Soviet soil to be "disputed areas" and wanting to take advantage of this as a pretext for worsening relations between the two countries.

Attempts by the Peking leaders to intensify the anti-Soviet campaign under any pretext, including the "disputed areas", has been completely exposed by PRAVDA in its editorial of April 1. The editorial gives a fitting rebuff to the Chinese leadership.

As we have already said, among the ultimatum demands, and preliminary conditions put forth to the Soviet Union by Mao's heirs is the withdrawal of Soviet troop formations from the Mongolian People's Republic. The MPR is a member of the U.N., a soverign state and is fully entitled to have on its territory military formations of fraternal countries, the UNEN stresses. As to the Soviet units, they are in the MPR at the request of the government of the republic. The demands of the Peking leadership for the withdrawal of Soviet military units from the MPR is interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Such ultimatums by Chinese leaders have never resulted, nor can they result in the normalisation of interstate relations.

To timely expose and resolutely rebuff any manifestations of the Maoists' hegemonistic policy is the sacred duty of every honest person, writes UNEN in conclusion.

CUBA, USSR SIGN 1-YEAR PROTOCOL ON TRADE

FL062358Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 6 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union today signed in Moscow a 1-year protocol on trade, the most important one in the history of economic relations between the two countries. The document was signed by Cuban Vice Foreign Trade Minister German Amado Blanco and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Kuzmin, who pointed out the importance of the commitments agreed to in the bilateral supply of goods during the current year. While in 1968 the total value of trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union amounted to just 800 million rubles, this year the total amount will be higher than 4 billion rubles, Kuzmin stated in his speech. The Soviet deputy foreign trade minister pointed out that the deliveries for this year's first 3-month period were successfully fulfilled. He also stressed the importance of the increase in the strengthening of trade relations and cooperation. For his part, Cuban Vice Foreign Trade Minister German Amado Blanco announced that by 1979 and 1980 higher amounts in trade and cooperation are anticipated. The Cuban official stated that the 1978 agreement includes new articles which will contribute to further increase the variety of goods. He also pointed out that among those goods to be supplied to Cuba, there are the powerful MCZ80 tractors and a large tonnage freighter for dry cargo as well as equipment for the sugar industry.

PERUVIAN CP'S CONDEMNATION OF PEKING'S POLICY CITED

LD012048Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 1 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lima, April 1 TASS--In its foreign policy the present Peking leadership has fully renounced the international communist and working class movement, aligns ever more closely with the most reactionary imperialist forces, and continues to follow this shameful road of betrayal, says a statement circulated here by the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP), analysing the foreign policy course of the PRC leaders.

Referring to Peking's reaction to the recent appeal of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (in this appeal the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet expressed willingness to put an end to the present abnormal situation in relations between the USSR and the PRC) the Peruvian Communist Party regards the Maoists' reply as an outburst against the Soviet Union.

The communists of Peru, just as all honest people of the world, the statement says, are concerned by the fact that the Maoist leaders have rejected not only this but also many other Soviet initiatives with which the Soviet Union came up in order to restore friendly relations between the two states.

The Peruvian communists expressed the hope that the leaders of the CPC would revise their old positions after removing "the gang of four". But as the recent events showed, nothing of the kind has happened. The present Chinese leadership established ever closer relations with the reactionary forces as a counterpoise to the countries of the socialist community.

The Peruvian communists condemn with indignation the subversive activities of the Maoists in Asian, African and Latin American countries. One indication of Peking's betrayal, the statement says, is its cooperation with the antipeople regime in Chile and the disgraceful role of the Maoists in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and their support of Israel and the policy of As-Sadat who divided the united Arab front. All the activities of the Maoists in the foreign policy field are at variance with Peking's demagogic assertions that it "supports the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation."

In conclusion the Peruvian Communist Party voices full support for the foreign policy of the CPSU which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and which is a practical embodiment of proletarian internationalism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO VLADIVOSTOCK

Attends Concert

LD061854Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Vladivostok today. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived along with Comrade Brezhnev.

On the same day, Comrades Brezhnev and Ustinov, together with Lomakin, secretary of the Primorskiy Kraykom; Admiral Gorshkov, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union; and Admiral Maslov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, attended a concert given by seamen.

Visits Pacific Fleet

LD070843Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, accompanied by Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy and admiral of the Soviet fleet, visited the Red Banner Pacific Fleet on 7 April.

In honor of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit a guard of honor was lined up, the flag of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was hoisted and the national anthem of the Soviet Union was played.

Comrades Brezhnev, Ustinov and Gorshkov; Army General Tretyak, and Admiral Maslov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, put to sea on a cruiser, from which they observed a naval exercise and the actions of a unit of naval vessels which fought combined forces from the other side during the exercise. Present during the exercise were first secretaries of kraykoms and obkoms of the Far East.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev remarked that the Pacific seamen had shown that they had been well trained and had fought skillfully against submarines, surface vessels and airplanes. He also commented on the high degree of the organization of the command of the forces and the equipment of the Navy.

Comrade Brezhnev made a speech on the Cruiser Admiral Sinyavin after the end of the exercise.

Rear Admiral Varganov, officer commanding a unit of naval vessels, replied. He said:

Dear Leonid Ilich, we consider your stay with us to be a new manifestation of the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and of your own personal concern for the Pacific sailors. I report to you that the entire complement of the unit, inspired by the decisions of the 25th party congress and the December 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is implementing with determination the demands of the USSR Constitution to reliably defend our socialist fatherland and always be militarily prepared to insure an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

We know you, Dear Leonid Ilich, as a true Leninist and wise party-state leader as well as an eminent military leader.

Therefore allow us to congratulate you with great joy and from the bottom of our hearts on behalf of the entire complement on your being awarded the Order of Victory. We see this event as a worthy appraisal of your enormous services to the Communist Party, our Soviet fatherland and its armed forces.

In the name of the men of the Pacific, the commanding officer expressed their cordial gratitude for the tremendous concern by the Communist Party and by Comrade Brezhnev personally for strengthening and developing the Soviet Navy. The officer also assured him that they would continue to stand guard reliably over the USSR's maritime borders.

Text of 7 Apr Speech

LD070916Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vladivostok, April 7, TASS--Speaking today before sailors of the Soviet Pacific Fleet on board the cruiser Admiral Senyavin, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and from myself personally to greet you and through you all sailors, officers and admirals of the glorious Pacific Fleet, the bearer of the Order of the Red Banner.

I watched today exercises of your fleet and I can say with great satisfaction that the personnel and command of the fleet have carried out vast work for mustering new equipment and perfecting the skill of conducting naval operations.

I am convinced that the Pacific Fleet and its personnel will continue to discharge with credit their sacred duty of guarding reliably the state interests of the Soviet Union.

In the condition of peace, we are tackling major economic and social problems set by the 25th Congress of the CPSU. In the centre of our plans is a steady rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

In considering the plans laid by the party for the further development of our country and the problems of economic development, we cannot ignore, of course, the way the international situation develops.

The present state of affairs in the world is characterised by a turn for the relaxation of international tension. The consistent implementation by our party of a Leninist foreign policy and the purposeful efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist states and all the peace forces and peoples have played a tremendous part in the impressive achievements made on this way.

These successes did not come easy; they were achieved in intensive struggle. The struggle over the question of the further destiny of detente is going on, sometimes taking on point and gaining in intensity.

Comrades, for all the significance of this or other problems, there is no more important task in present conditions, one touching the destiny of every person on earth, to ensure progress toward reducing and eventually removing the threat of a thermo-nuclear disaster. It is here, to this direction, that the basic question is decided, the question of how the world situation will develop further, and it is here that the most bitter struggle is unfolding.

It is no secret that both to the West and to the East of our frontiers there are forces which are interested in the arms race, in working up an atmosphere of fear and hostility. They sow doubts as to the possibility of taking practical steps to limit armaments and to achieve disarmament and hamper efforts to achieve agreements in this field.

The activities of these forces have an adverse effect on the position of the USA and some other countries, partners of the Soviet Union in the talks on curbing and stopping the arms race.

As is known, a Soviet-American summit meeting took place on the eastern soil, in Vladivostok, in November, 1974. It led up to an accord on the conclusion between the USSR and the USA of a long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Having assessed all aspects of the situation the two sides then made a conclusion concerning the possibility of finishing the drafting of the agreement in the next year, 1975.

Almost three and a half years have passed since that time and the agreement has not yet been signed. I already had to mention the reasons for this. The experience of the talks, [and the] entire practice of the agreements in this sphere concluded earlier show that given proper awareness of the great importance of the problem and the real wish to reach agreement on the basis of equality and equal security, the sides are capable of finding solution of what would seem to be the most complex problems. And the documents that are being prepared now are largely agreed upon and thrashed out.

And if the final conclusion of this work is, nevertheless, being delayed, this is, evidently, for political reasons. The matter is that the United States Government shows indecision, inconsistency, looks back at the circles which are against this agreement from the very beginning and which are doing everything they can to thwart it and to get their hands free for an uncontrolled missile-nuclear arms. That is apparently the reason why the American side repeatedly made attempts during the talks to amend in its favour or to call into question what was agreed upon earlier and instead of a business-like discussion to raise all kind of questions behind which is concealed only one thing--the absence of readiness to look for practical solutions.

Moreover a tendency is being shown to link in some way the advance at the talks and the destiny of the agreement in general with other political problems in the hope of bringing pressure on the Soviet Union.

Such a line of the United States was manifested soon after the Vladivostok meeting. As a result of this the work on the agreement was then practically stalled and even set back in a number of aspects.

Great efforts have been required to bring the talks back on track of the Vladivostok arrangement. But this has been finally done. Principled solutions of some outstanding problems have been found and a range of provisions of the agreement still to be worked upon was, on the whole, considerably narrowed. This was ensured largely due to the Soviet Union's patient and constructive stand.

It is understandable, however, that outstanding questions cannot be solved without the United States making steps to meet us halfway. But, frankly speaking, we do not see such steps of late.

One gets the impression that some people in the United States are not averse to interpreting our readiness to conclude an agreement as a chance to secure unilateral advantages for the USA. This is the only way to explain the continued attempts at the talks to erode somehow, for instance, the understanding reached on limitations on cruise missiles or to impose unjustified limitations on Soviet missiles while leaving for the United States freedom of action for modernising and creating new types of practically all components of strategic arms.

We resolutely reject any attempts to impose unacceptable terms of agreement on us. We said and we are saying now that the Soviet Union stands for the earliest achievement of agreement, but only a kind of agreement that would be strictly in keeping with the prcinple of equality and equal security and that would embody in a real way this basic principle. We do not demand that the agreement give us any advantages at the expense of the other side, but we expect the other side to take a similar approach. There can be no other solution.

Further delay and all kind of manoeuvres over the talks can only lead us to miss the very opportunity of concluding an agreement and hence a chance for subsequent transition to more far-reaching steps to limit and reduce strategic arms. It is our firm conviction that such a prospect cannot suit anyone.

Therefore we should like to hope that proper conclusions would be made in Washington and that a course would be finally taken there toward a fruitful completion of the talks.

There is a whole series of other disarmament questions on which talks are now under way and whose solution is long ripe. Our constructive proposals on this score are well known.

Also well known is the broad series of concrete measures we proposed for consolidating the relaxation of military tension in Europe. We intend to seek persistently the realization of all these measures.

A number of statements in favour of disarmament has been made lately in the West, the USA included. But the peoples judge not by word but by deeds. Very indicative in this respect is the question of neutron weapons. This is a new type of mass destruction weapon. The talks that such weapons are allegedly "defensive" in character is not true to fact. These are nuclear offensive weapons. Weapons designed chiefly to destroy people. This weapon increases the risks of a nuclear war.

Faced with a mass protest movement against the plans to develop and deploy these weapons in Europe, the USA and some other NATO countries are trying to mislead the peoples, pretending that they are ready to hold talks with the Soviet Union on this question while in fact trying to make it the subject of bargaining and tying in this weapon with unrelated issues. Concealed behind all this is only one thing--a desire to go away from the clear-cut and concrete Soviet proposal for mutual refusal to manufacture neutron weapons. Such manoeuvring does not testify, of course, to the seriousness of intentions to achieve disarmament. Nor does it facilitate advance toward this aim.

It is high time some leaders of the West ponder in earnest on their responsibility to their own peoples, to all peoples for the destinies of the world and show in deed the readiness to take effective steps toward curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union, on its part, will continue the efforts to achieve a steady advance along the road of military detente and transition to real disarmament. Such is our firm policy and we shall steadily continue implementing it.

We do not threaten anyone. The talk about the so-called 'Soviet menace' is a mere invention of the opponents of the relaxation of international tension and nothing more. We are improving our defence with the sole purpose of defending securely the gains of the Great October Revolution, of guarding reliably the peaceful work of the Soviet people, of our friends and allies. It is this noble aim that the Soviet armymen and navymen serve.

Everlasting is the glory of Soviet navymen. So may you be always worthy of it, enhance your combat efficiency, improve your political training, carry honorably the banner of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Allow me, comrades, to wish great successes to you and to the people of Vladivostok, the city where the revolutionary, combat and labour traditions of the older generations of the people of the maritime territory are being sacredly honoured.

Long live the Soviet Navy, which guards reliably the sacred frontiers of our motherland!

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 7 April carries the announcer-read "text" of the Brezhnev speech, which is identical to above version. After reading the speech the announcer says: "Comrade Brezhnev's address was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by protracted applause."]

RSFSR CONSTITUTIONAL BODY APPRCVES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD061706Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A routine session of the commission entrusted with preparing the RSFSR draft constitution was held today under the chairmanship of Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Constitutional Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

The commission reviewed and approved the RSFSR draft constitution with more precise formulations, additions and amendments, which were the result of nationwide discussion of the draft. The draft has been presented to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for subsequent submission for examination to the extraordinary seventh session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's ninth convocation.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT UKRAINIAN AWARDS CEREMONY

AU061515 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 6 April carries a live relay from Zaporazhye of a ceremony at which the Dnepr Construction Administration is awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, accompanied by Vsevolozhskiy, Zaporozhskiy Obkom first secretary, and Moskalkov, Zaporozhskiy Oblispolkom chairman, takes his seat at 1400 GMT.

The meeting is declared open and, after the USSR and Ukrainian SSR anthems, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is elected to the honorary presidium. Shcherbitskiy takes the floor at 1405 GMT and speaks until 1432 GMT.

After recalling events in the history of the administration, Shcherbitskiy goes on to say:

"As you know, comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is now on a prolonged tour of a number of cities in Siberia and the Far East.

"Meeting the working people, specialists, scientists, party and economic leaders, and our soldiers, Leonid Ilich is setting very serious tasks of paramount importance for our entire party and our entire country. These tasks primarily involve a vigorous growth in production effectiveness and quality, the further consolidation of our motherland's potential and an improvement in the Soviet people's prosperity. All of us, comrades, are well aware that these questions are of great--I would say crucial--importance, and for this reason Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tour has attracted the great attention of all Soviet people and has been met with a broad international response. The day before yesterday, comrades, I had a telephone conversation from Dneprepetrovsk with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev [words indistinct]. (?I told him) that I would be among you in the Dnepr construction administration. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to you and all the working people of Zaporozhye industrial region his warmest congratulations and the best wishes, and this I do with pleasure."

He continues by referring to the friendship among the different Soviet peoples, the progress in the construction industry and the industrial development of Zaporozhye. He does not refer to international affairs. He concludes his speech by reading the award to the administration.

At 1432 GMT, Kuzmenko thanks Shcherbitskiy on behalf of the administration. He is followed by a metallurgist and a building brigade leader.

At 1505 GMT a motion is made to address greetings messages to the CPSU Central Committee; the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Brezhnev; the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

At 1515 GMT the meeting chairman thanks Shcherbitskiy for the order presentation and congratulations and the others who congratulated the administration.

At 1517, the banners are carried out, the meeting is declared closed and the USSR and Ukrainian national anthems are played. The live relay ends at 1520 GMT.

UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT DEPLORES SINS, REPENTS ACTIONS

AU0612559Y Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 1 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Letter to RADYANSKA UKRAINA editor from Geliy Snegiryov: "I Feel Ashamed and I Condemn"]

[Text] G.I. SNEGIRYOV, WHO, IN CONFORMITY WITH SOVIET LAW, WAS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH HIS CRIMINAL ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY, HAS SENT A LETTER TO OUR PAPER'S EDITORIAL BOARD.

IN THE LETTER HE REVEALS THE CAUSES THAT LED HIM TO HIS IDEOPOLITICAL AND MORAL DOWNFALL, CONDEMNS HIS ACTS AND UNMASKS THE FALSE INSINUATIONS BY IDEOLOGICALLY SUBVERSIVE CENTERS AND POLITICAL RENEGADES ABROAD, WHICH HAVE BEEN TRYING TO USE HIS NAME FOR A HOSTILE PURPOSE.

AT O.I. SNEGIRYOV'S REQUEST, WE PUBLISH HIS LETTER.

On 22 September 1977 I was arrested for having written materials that were anti-Soviet and slanderous in content and for having passed them abroad to be used in campaigns hostile to our country.

In the time since then I have done a great deal of thinking, have awakened to many things and I believe I have become fully aware of the entire gravity of my offence against the fatherland and my people. This letter is the fruit of this pondering and an expression of the firm desire to put an end to my past forever.

First of all I would like to relate the circumstances that led me to commit a state crime, because, without having answered this question, it is difficult to see how a person, born and reared under Soviet rule, a person who has acquired higher education andhas had every opportunity to live and work fruitfully and to be useful to people--how he or she could have engaged himself or herself in an activity hostile to our society.

The pernicious influence that resulted in my ideological degeneration was exerted on me by friendship with former writer Viktor Nekrasov who played the role of the so-called "champion of human rights" and from whom, unfortunately, I acquired the "smell." I began to sympathize with Nekrasov when he was fairly criticized by his own comrades-in-pen. And this influence, as I have now managed to see, was very necessary and useful to him, because Nekrasov, under the pretense of having a critical attitude to the reality, was, in essence, conducting anti-Soviet conversations in his circles.

A rather important role was also played by "voices" and "wellen" abroad, whose hostile information about our country coincided with my feelings at that time and found fertile soil skillfully tilled by Nekrasov. As a result of this, by 1974, under the influence of these factors, I had already reached politically harmful positions with regard to the socialist system.

My colleagues and true friends repeatedly spoke to me and indicated the viciousness of my views. However, I mistook everything for attempts to curtail my individual rights.

When he went abroad, Nekrasov took with him one of my ideologically harmful works, having obtained my consent to publish it in the press abroad. Later I wrote a number of other hostile documents and pass them abroad through Nekrasov's stepson V. Kondyryev, who left for France, A. Feldman and A. Glyadilin, who left for Israel, and through others.

My "works" were addressed mainly to Nekrasov, who personally arranged their publication in various would-be anti-Soviet magazines.

Having summoned up civil courage, so lacking in me before, and having assessed in principle everything that happened, I fully acknowledge the hostile nature of the work I wrote and disseminated, and I deeply deplore my sins.

Speaking frankly, I intensely dislike submitting my fabricated documents to any critical examination or to speak about them earnestly, because it is nonsense to allege that the Soviet Union does not struggle for peace and does not come out against the arms race; it is nonsense to consider that our country, encircled by the hostile imperialist camp, should disband the army and capitulate before the expansionist U.S. policy; it is irresponsible to slander the Leninist nationality policy pursued by our party and state; and certainly, the author's "day dream" about private farm production is not worth a straw. But I feel particularly ashamed of my attacks against the USSR draft constitution--the fundamental law of a developed socialist society built in the USSR, a law for which all Soviet people--260 million persons--unanimously cast their votes. Our Constitution has no parallel in world history, and this fact must be respected by even the bitterest enemies of the USSR.

Most certainly, I grossly violated the Soviet citizens' duty when I stated before Western journalists in R. Grigorenko's apartment my desire to go abroad. As a matter of fact, the latter [R. Grigorenko] contributed a great deal to the shaping and fostering of hostile views and feelings in my consciousness by organizing my meetings with foreign correspondents and other persons disposed against the USSR. Flight beyond the fatherland's borders and life outside the motherland are unthinkable for me!

In the process of investigation I had the opportunity to thoroughly analyze my entire criminal activity which, as I have now completely realized, caused serious damage to my country, because anti-Soviet centers abroad and all brands of political traitors need precisely such "champions of human rights" to fan other hostile campaigns against the socialist countries and primarily against the world's first socialist state, screening themselves behind their "evidence."

Well, gentlemen, our ways part, and I categorically insist that you stop using my name and my writings, which I repudiate forever, for anti-Soviet purposes.

Incidentally, do not resort to that stereotype trick, alleging that Snegiryov made this statement under some sort of duress. I reject such allegations in advance, as I reject your insinuations concerning myself being under juridical examination.

I have constantly seen and felt the willingness to help me find the path of truth and I have experienced socialist humaneness and attentiveness, including the qualified medical assistance given to me.

I am obliged to the organs of Soviet authorities for the great humaneness shown me, for having trusted me and, despite the grave crimes committed, for having found it possible to exempt me from well deserved punishment.

Taking the opportunity to make a statement in the press, given to me at my own request, I deplore the day and the hour when I joined the miserable handful of renegades such as Nekrasov and Grigorenko, dishonest people trapped in the morass of bourgeois, bourgeois-nationalist and Zionist propaganda. I deplore and resolutely condemn my past.

I assure you that I will try to expiate my offence with my honest toil, literary work and my entire life.

[Dated] 31 March 1978

BRIEFS

SEMIPALATINSK OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A recent obkom plenum in Semipalatinsk examined an organizational issue. The plenum elected Comrade Ramazanov Semipalatinskiy Obkom first secretary, having relieved Comrade Morozov of these duties in connection with his transfer to another job. The plenum proceedings were attended by Comrade Imashev, Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 5 Apr 78 AU]

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON SAVING FERROUS METALS OPENS

LD0700107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In Moscow today an all-union conference and seminar opened devoted to the question of saving ferrous metals in capital construction. Ignatiy Trofimovich Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, spoke at the beginning of the seminar. He said in part:

At the moment our country annually allots for construction needs more than 20 million tons of rolled ferrous metal, 11 million tons of metal pipes, a large quantity of rails and other materials. Consequently it is very important to dispose of our resources correctly.

In the first place it is a question of saving metals. In many industries, including capital construction, metal is still being used nonrationally. At the same time science and practice show that in construction there are considerable reserves and possibilities for reducing the expenditure of rolled ferrous metals and metal pipes.

Great success in this important matter has been achieved by builders, planners and scientists of the south Urals. There are many good examples of thrifty management with respect to metal at other construction sites.

Recently in his discussion with members of the Bureau of Omskaya Obkom Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev especially emphasized that the source of accelerating economic development lies in providing for a high-level of organization, order and discipline at each sector of economic work.

In this lies the guarantee for intensifying construction, fulfilling the tasks in commissioning and mastering planned capacities, lowering the cost and improving the quality of construction. It is necessary for all of us to remember this when solving the complex task of reducing the expenditure of metal in capital construction.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5-6 APR

LD070524 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0205 GMT on 5 April reports that thus far spring crops have been sown on 2 million hectares in the RSFSR. More than half of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Don area have completed work on fields sown with early spring crops. Sowing is currently underway in the republic's Astrakhanskaya Oblast and the Kalmytskaya ASSR. Farm workers in the Soviet Far East have begun spring fieldwork.

At 0800 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Altayskiy Kray plan to sell to the state no less than 4 million tons of high-quality grain this year; more than 1,700 major mechanized complexes have been set up in the kray. The radio also notes that farmers in the southern rayons of the RSFSR's Belgorodskaya Oblast have begun sowing grain crops.

At 0500 GMT on 6 April, Moscow Radio notes that the sowing front has now moved from the westernmost areas of the USSR to the Soviet Pacific coast. Early grain is being sown in Belorussia and rice is being sown in Primorskiy Kray. Some 1 million hectares of barley, cereals and pulse crops--Zlakobobovyye--have been sown in the RSFSR's Rostovskaya Oblast; of the oblast's 39 rayons, 23 have finished sowing. In the Mariyskaya ASSR, winter crops are being fertilized. The area being sown to grain in the Ukraine this year amounts to 18 million hectares, of which more than 2 million hectares have already been sown.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that thus far spring and pulse crops have been sown on an area of more than 250,000 hectares in the Kuban region. The area planted to sugar beets in the Kuban is more than 200,000 hectares, and farmers there plan to obtain yields of 340 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. The radio also reports that fieldwork is getting underway in the Prikhankayskaya lowland area of Primorskiy Kray; the area planted to rice in the kray amounts to 36,000 hectares, and kolkhoze and sovkhozes in the kray have decided to bring rice yields up to 115,000 tons a year by the end of the 5-year period.

At 0905 GMT, the radio carries an agricultural review which notes that good spring weather has favored agricultural workers almost everywhere. Kolhozes and sovkhozes in 11 union republics except Belorussia and the Baltic republics are well into spring sowing. Moisture retention has started in Belorussia. In the RSFSR, fieldwork has reached just south of Tula. At the moment, fieldwork involves the conclusion of feeding winter crops, which have survived winter well in most areas. Sowing of spring grain crops and leguminous crops is proceeding well. Grain crops are being sown with the simultaneous introduction of mineral fertilizers. Farms in the Ukrainian SSR have started sowing fiber-flax. The review also notes that many kolhozes and sovkhozes in all Central Asian republics have started sowing cotton. The availability of machinery allows cotton sowing to be completed in 7-8 working days in most cotton sowing areas. In Uzbekistan, where early spring crops have been sown, as well as in Tajikistan, Turkmenia, and Georgia, sowing of corn for grain is continuing. The outstanding features of this sowing season include improved seed quality and good work organization employing the Ipatovo method.

At 1530 GMT, the radio carries an Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary, who says the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics are completing the sowing of cereals and corn. The North Caucasus, southern Ukraine and Moldavia are completing the sowing of early crops. For the first time, shoots of barley have appeared in the Kuban after the treatment of the winter crops by a preparation designed to prevent flattening. He says the farms in the Kuban, the Volga republics, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Ukraine have begun to sow sunflowers. Fieldwork is mostly done in two shifts.

Areas in the central Chernozem Zone and the south of the Non-Cherwozen Zone have been fertilizing winter crops and liming, and some farms have begun to sow early crops. Ruvinskiy goes on to note that harvesting has already begun in southern Tajikistan: the machine operators have been cutting rape, a valuable oleaginous crop being sown for green fodder. They sowed it in autumn after the cotton harvest, and by now it has grown so high that it yields 300-400 quintals of green substance with high protein content. And cotton is being sown on the areas released after the rape harvest. This enables every hectare of this land to be cultivated throughout the year, and it provides a valuable experience that might be used in the other republics. There is no need to fear soil exhaustion, since in irrigated areas the soil depends almost completely on the farmers efforts and least of all on the whims of nature. Any fertilizers can be supplied to such land. In the Rostovskaya Oblast 23 rayons out of 39 have so far completed the sowing of early spring crops. About 1 million hectares are under grain and fodder crops--barley, oats, as well as under other spring crops including wheat. This means that the first stage of the sowing season is nearing completion. The swift progress is the result of a great concentration of machinery; the work is done by large comprehensive detachments, and the sowing operations are supervised by operative control staffs set up on farms, rayons and obkoms. Ruvinskiy then says that barley at present holds fourth place in the world in terms of area after wheat, rice and corn; it has overtaken wheat in terms of yields and is third behind corn and rice. And yet out of the overall output of grain and fodder crops, barley now accounts for 65-70 percent in the Soviet Union. Continuing his remarks, Ruvinskiy says that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR started spring work as early as mid-February. They are now sowing on fields designed for late crops. The machine operators are 10-15 days ahead of plan in sowing sugar beet and sunflowers, and planting potatoes. As of today, the work has been completed on almost half the areas. In comparison with last year grain and forage crops areas have been expanded, and more corn has been sown. Currently, 50 percent more mineral fertilizers have been spread than last year. The Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR is also expanding the sowing soya and sorghum. Ruvinskiy then says that the sowing of early cereals has also been completed in southern Kazakhstan, including Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. The fertilizing of winter crops is also being completed in southern Kazakhstan; the state of these crops is good, according to specialists. The farms are completing the sowing of corn for grain and sileage; cotton sowing machines are out in the fields, and work has begun on the sugar beet plantations. Sugar beets are also being sown at present in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia and Kirghizia. Tens of thousands of hectares have been sown so far but the aim is 3.2 million hectares [presumably in the USSR]. This is why the party and government are devoting great attention to the improvement of the sugar beet crop. Ruvinskiy ends by noting that in the Kuban, the farmers aim to harvest 340 quintals of root per hectare on their 217,000 hectares.

At 1900 GMT on 6 April the radio notes that the sowing of sugar beets in Moldavia is nearing completion; the area sown to this crop has now reached 120,000 hectares. Nearly 3 million hectares have been sown with spring crops in the Ukraine; farm machinery operators in the republic's Khersonskaya and Krymskaya oblasts were the first to finish. High-quality seeds are reported to be ready for farms in the RSFSR's Novosibirskaya Oblast; spring sowing there is to be carried out on more than 2 million hectares. Likewise in Altayskiy Kray wheat, millet, buckwheat, potato and vegetable seeds have been prepared for planting on 5 million hectares; due to an early spring there, the final preparations are now being completed before sowing begins. The radio also notes that workers in the southern rayons of Tyumenskaya Oblast have declared that they are ready to begin spring fieldwork.

Finally, at 2050 GMT the radio notes that farmers in the RSFSR's Belgorodskaya Oblast have begun sowing early grain crops. Thus far moisture retention work there has been completed on half the total area.

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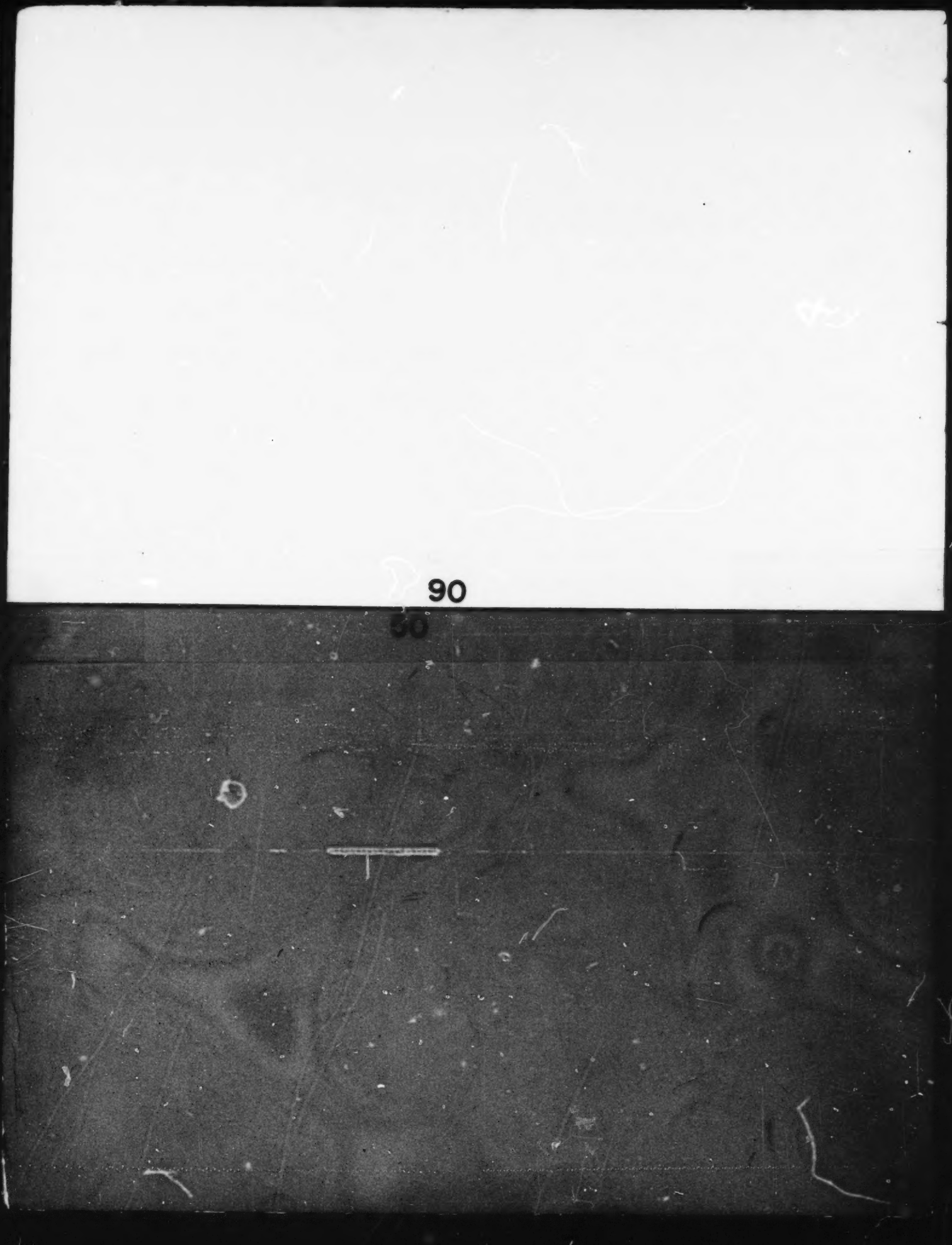
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